WIVES OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

PROMINENT IN OFFICIAL SOCIETY

Some Handsome and Accomplished Women and Their Histories.

The ladies of the naval circle have always filled an important place in the social life of the capital. In the days of long cruises and imperfect methods of travel quite a colony of the wives and daughters of heroes of the searesided at Washington, and were among the most favored guests at the executive mansion. In later years many have enjoyed exceptional opportunities of visiting foreign countries, residing at cities which were the ports of rendezvous of the vessels of the fleet in which their husbands were serving, and assisting in gracing occasions of a social character in which the American officers participated. In the United States they have mingled in the fashionable gayeties of the cities contiguous to navy-yards which have been the scenes of their husband's duties, and in Washington they have adorned the highest sphere of social life. With the adaptiveness of American woman the ladies of the navy possess all the charms and spirit of their country-women with the added acquirements and accomplishments, the result of contact with the fashionable circles of the capitals and seaports of foreign lands and the metropolitan cities and capital of their own country.



One of the most interesting figures in this array of feminine beauty and social accomplishments is Mrs. Marion Sands-Franklin, wife of Rear Admiral Samuel F. Franklin, and daughter of Rear Admiral Benjamin F. Sands. a native of Baltimore, who entered the navy in 1828, and served with distinction in the late war, hoisting the United States flag over Galveston, Tex., the last confederate stronghold to surrender to the United States forces. Her mother was Henrietta M. French, sister of Gen. Wm. F. French, of the United States artillery, also a native of Baltimore, aide to Gen. Franklin Pierce in Mexico, distinguished in many battles in the war with Mexico, the Seminoles, and in the war of the rebellion, where he commanded a division.

Mrs. Franklin was born in Washington and educated at Eaton Hall, near Philadelphia. When she married Admiral Franklin in 1883. she was the widow of Col. Arthur H. Dutton, United States engineers, a native of Connecti-cut, graduate of West Point, colonel twentyfirst Connecticut voluneers, mortally wounded on the field of battle near Burmuda Hundred, Va., while leading his brigade.

BEAR ADMIRAL FRANKLIN. who is a brother of Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, of

the late war, is a native of Pennsylvania. He entered the navy in 1841, being attached to the Pacific squadron. He was a volunteer on the commands, having particularly distinguished himself during the operations against Mobile. The admiral's great-grandfather, Thomas New York, whose house was the residence of United States, when he was inaugurated in New York on April 30, 1789. The admiral's grand-father, Thomas Franklin, married a daughter

They All Wear One Just Above the Left

Knee Why They Do So of Samuel Rhoades, of Philadelphia, a distin-guished family of Pennsylvania. The admiral's father, Walter Franklin, was a public-spirited Russia as in America. He married Maria whose mother was a sister of Gov. Win-

The home of Admiral and Mrs. Franklin in the West End is one of the most popular is to wear it night and day for six months. centres of fashionable society.

is a daughter of Daniel Turner, an officer of the United States army and son of a Sen-ator and governor of North Carolina. Col. Turner was one of the few officers retained after the disbanding of the army of the war of 1812. He resigned his position, however, and after taking a collegiate course at William and Mary college settled on a plantation in North Carolina at Warrenton, near Raleigh, where his laughter was born and educated. Mrs. Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." and sister of Mrs. George H. Pendleter to Germany, of Mrs. Charles Howard, of slain by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles on the pavement at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 15% street, within a few feet of Premier Blaine's future residence.

The father of Mrs. Browne, being a civil engicivil engineer duty at Mare Island, California. He was accompanied to his post by his daughnative of New Hampshire, and graduate of Harvard, entered upon his first duty as assistant surgeon on the United States Steamship just occupied by Commodore David G. Farra-gut, and in 1855 he became his first medical officer. In 1856, Dr. Browne married the daughter of Civil Engineer Turner, which was the first wedding on the Island, After his marriage Mrs. Browne resided in California western boundary, and Indian expeditions. He was surgeon on the Dolphin, which captured the slaver Echo, and on the Kearsarge in the action which sunk the confederate privateer the Pacific. Upon his elevation to the rank and duties of surgeon general of the navy. Dr. Browne after the varied experiences of a naval tal in the circle of the families of the navy.



ious army arrived in America with two sons and settled in Massachusetts. This officer was Captain Mallard. He was a widower, and soon after his arrival married Miss Crosby, an English lady, whose family had also settled in Massachusetts, and was later interested in the Massachusetts, and was later interested in the famous Crosby square London litigation. One of the sons of Captain Mallard was the greatgrandfather of Mrs. James Fulton, wife of the paymaster-general of the United States navy. On her mother's side, Mrs. Fulton belongs to the noted family of Arnold, of Rhode Island, that having been her grandmother's name.

Mrs. Fulton was Miss Belle Mallard, daughter of LS Mallard, of Los Angeles, where the was

of J. S. Mallard, of Los Angeles, where she was born and where her father and mother still live. Her parents went to California in 1850,

Sharp's Island, in Chesapeake bay, has been sold by Gen. F. A. Starring to the Marquis D'Oyley, of Paris, for \$5,000.

where her father began the practice of law at Los Angeles. He retired from his profession about twenty years ago, but still makes that

Miss Mallard and Paymaster Fulton made each other's acquaintance while Mr. Fulton was stationed at San Francisco. Their marriage took place in 1879. Paymaster-General Fulton is a native of Tennessee; was appointed into the navy in 1858, and since that time has performed the duties of his responsible branch of the staff with eminent satisfaction to the department. Mrs. Fulton continued her residence in California until her husband's promotion to

the paymaster-generalship, when he estab-lished his wife in the elegant home over which she now presides at the capital of the nation. Mrs. Fulton is a woman of commanding figure; with an extremely interesting face, which shows decided traits of her French ancestry. She is very attractive in manners and is one of the most popular ladies, not only in naval circles but in official society of Washington. His surroundings at home are of modest ele-

MRS. MASON. wife of the naval aide to the Secretary of the Navy, was Miss Edmona Taylor Phelps, daughter of Rear-Admiral Thomas S. Phelps. Her father, a native of Maine, was one of the most distinguished officers of the old navy. He served on the Pacific coast in the Indian war, in Washington territory, in 1855-6, was in the expedition for the relief of fort Sumter, made a survey and replaced, under fire, the removed maritime marks in the Potomac and James rivers and North Carolina coast, to facilitate the

Mrs. Mason was born in Norfolk, Va., the native place of her mother and where her father was stationed. Her mother, who was Margaret Richet Levy, was sister of William M. Levy, who served in the Mexican war, in the first Virginia volunteers in the confederate army, in the campaign of the York peninsula, was adjutant and inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Dick Taylor, and was a representative in the Forty-fourth Congress from Louisiana. Through her father, Mrs. Mason is descended from Israel Putnam, the Cincinnatus of the American revolution. In 1875 Miss Phelps married Lieut. Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, a native of New York, and graduate of the United States naval academy in 1868. While in the South American squadron e received the thanks of the Secretary of the Navy, a gold medal from the New York lifesaving institution, and decoration of the Order of the Rose from the emperor of Brazil for saving the lives of two sailors in the harbor of Rio Janeiro. He accompanied Gen. Grant to Boston in 1872. Took part in the landing of American Marines at Panama 1873, received a silver medal from the king of Italy for saving an Italian bark from fire at Callao, was instructor of modern languages, ordnance and gunnery at the naval academy, organized the naval intelligence bureau, and was chief of artillery in the last Panama expedition. He has since been flag lieutenant to Admiral Chandler and been flag lieutenant to Admiral Chandler and secretary to Admiral Davis, and now fills his secretary to Admiral Davis, and now fills his secretary to Admiral Davis, and now fills his of expression or ways of putting things which of expression or ways of putting things which Pacific squadron. He was a volunteer on the frigate Roanoke in the action with the Merrimac, when the frigates Cumberland and Contact, which is the frigates Cumberland and Contact, when the frigates Cumberland and Contact, which is the frigates Cumberland and Contact, which i Mrs. Mason is one of the most beautiful and

THE YELLOW GARTER.

Knee-Why They Do So.

The very latest and funniest whim is the wearof the admiral, who owned the first executive residence, was an importing merchant of New York, engaged in the Russian and East Indian above the left knee. The other stocking may trade. He was said to have as much wealth in be wrinkled disconsolately over the shoe top or be fastened in place by any one or all of the ters, one of whom, Maria, was the first wife of but the left one is held firmly by a band of yel-DeWitt Clinton, and another the wife of his low silk elastic, with a ribbon rosette of the

The yellow garter's origin is shrouded in murky uncertainty, but its signification is other evidences of, and have proved in other ways, the existence of the soul and its suries its charm: Any girl who wears a yellow vival of the dissolution of the body, as a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body, as a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body, as a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body, as a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body, as a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body, as a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body are a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body are a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body are a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body are a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body are a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body are a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body are a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body are a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body are a convince of the soul and its survival of the dissolution of the body are a convince of the soul and the soul and the survival of the dissolution of the body are a convince of the soul and the survival of the dissolution of the soul and the survival of the dissolution of the soul and the survival of the survival o of the ladies of the naval circle who occupy a known to every girl who possesses it, and this prominent place among the historic families, is its charm: Any girl who wears a yellow in less than six months. The garter must be given to her by a friend, she must not make or uy it, and it has never been known to fail of physical body does on the material plane." wearing it on the wrong extremity, or rather the right one instead of the left. Just wherein lies its potency belongs to the

ethics of the esoterics of girlhood, but the girls all wear them. The slim slips of girls who want to be engaged just for fun, though they bright, clever girls, as sweet and spicy and wholesome as carnations, who have a career before them, and say they wouldn't marry that have tried everything else, you know, and are accustomed to failures; the sweet-hearted. cometh not," and the naughty, witching girls, who could marry every fellow in the market if one quite dares ask them, and the shy girls who hide the yellow band from their very best friends, and think of it when they say their prayers, all waiting for some brave knight of the garter to help them solve the problem concerning the success or failure of the time-honored institution which is causing so much controversy at present-all wear

"MRS. MADISON'S COMPLIMENTS" Ticked Over a Telegraph Wire.

In your issue of this morning you have a re ference to Mistress Dolly Madison, justly lauding her womanliness and advising young writers to study her free and charming style.

No better advice could be given. This refer
by a Qabbalist is that Jonah went on a ence to Mistress Dolly brings to my mind the missionary expedition to Nineveh. The Nineofficer's wife, entered the list of brilliant ladies | an honor never presented to any other woman, who grace the fashionable life of the capi- and one that can never befall again. History, you know, is not always to be relied upon. It him out. All of the stories in the Old Testais due to the memory of Mistress Madison that ment are explicable by Qabbalistic interpreta-I correct an accepted historical statement as to the first telegraphic message ever sent over a the spirituality which it enfolded. wire. It is generally supposed that the words, "What hath God wrought," were the first four

words thus transmitted. This is not true. When Prof. Morse was in Washington pre-paring to test the telegraph line which had been erected at government expense between Washington and Baltimore, he was attended by several gentlemen friends, among whom was Congressman John P. Wetherill, of Maryland.

After the close of the American revolution, a brave officer of the line in Napoleon's victorsage to some friend in Baltimore, and Mrs. Madison accordingly wrote a line to the wife of Madison accordingly wrote a line to the wife of the Congressman, simply the words: "Mrs. James Madison's compliments to Mrs. Wether-ill." The first message was ticked off and shortly thereafter reached Mrs. Wetherill at her country home in the suburbs of Baltimore, having been dispatched from the Baltimore office by a courier on horseback.

Several other preliminary messages, such as "How are you," &c., were sent, and then came the formal communication: "What hath God wrought." These facts were narrated to me by Congressman Wetherill in 1847.

A TALK ABOUT THEOSOPHY. What Dr. Elliott Coues said in a Chat with a Star Reporter.

HE CLAIMS THAT THE THEOSOPHICAL MOVEMENT IS GROWING-THEOSOPHY AND CHRISTIANITY-KARMA AND INCARNATION-SPIRIT MANIFES-TATIONS AND THE HUMAN SOUL.

Such notions prevail concerning theosophy that it is not at all wonderful if the man who gave a pleasant welcome to a STAR reporter who called at his residence on N street a few evenings ago, has been invested in popular gossip with a mantle of mystery. This was Dr. Elliott Coues, the leader of what is known as the theosophical movement in this country, a man of good height, lithe, well-knit figure and a large head with strong features, a mass of blonde hair and a flowing beard of the Saxon

gance, such as one would expect to find in the house of a student and scientist, who had the means to gratify his tastes. Dr. Coues conducted the reporter to his library, and smiled when he learned that the reporter had come to talk about theosophy.
"This thing is all abroad," said Dr. Coues, as

he settled himself in an easy chair and leisurely rolled a cigarette. "Beneath the surface there is a movement the strength of which I am in a position to feel and measure. You can meet on the streets of Washington to-day a thousand people who are members of the secret gnostic theosophical society." The doctor paused to light his cigariette, and, perhaps, to give the reporter a chance to get over the surprise which he manifested at this statement.

THE INTEREST IN THE MOVEMENT. "There is a growing interest in this matter," the doctor went on, "an interest manifeste 1 in the constant inquiries made for information. At social gatherings you will catch people talking of theosophy. People who have heard little of it want to know what it is; people who have learned something want to learn more. You will find it everywhere barely below the surface. This psychic movement is a natural turning toward something that promises to explain facts and experiences in every man's life which his preacher and the orthodox, or surface religion, throw no light upon. Theosophy, however, is not a religion. It is philosophy-the philosophy of spiritualism. HOW HE BEGAN.

"Ten years ago," said Dr. Coues, "I began to movements of naval and military expeditions; was in the attack on fort Fisher, where he commanded a vessel on the advance line of seriously inquire into the truth of these matters. I came to the inquiry with twenty-five years of scientific work and training behind me. It was a matter of intellectual integrity with me and a duty that I felt I owed to science, as well as to my own spiritual nature. Socalled phenomena demanded investigation. Traveling to Europe, I sought information in England, where men of reputation as scientists had long conducted psychical research. applied to magnetizers and hypnotizers France and in Germany consulted men who had given serious study to questions relating to these phenomena, including a number of the leading psychical researchers, like Baron DuPrel for example. As a result I found that there was a body of fact, of phenomena, that in any honest spirit of inquiry could not be ignored. Returning home I began to make researches for myself, pursuing inquiries with as much caution, sifting testimony with the same care that I had been accustomed to employ for years in the work which had gained for me a recognized position as a biologist and naturalist. There were truths which I brought forward and put in scientific boots and breeches. so to speak-truths which had been in the keeping, for the most part, of cranks and per-sons who did not understand them and had never applied the test of scientific inquiry to them. As a scientist of some reputation, I had the ear of the public and gained a hear-ing for many statements which would have fallen unheeded from unknown he really believes better than he can say it him fascinating ladies of the naval circle, and is a A large proportion of the so-called great favorite in the most select sphere of fash-ionable life at the capital. DEB. R. K. spiritual phenomena—exhibitions of spirits at a dollar ahead—are the grossest frauds and the stupidest shams. But there are manifestawhich cannot be explained by any assumption of fraud. These ordinary manifestations, the so-called materializations in cases where no fraud is possible, are almost never spiritual manifestations in the sense of being produced by the soul of some one who has passed out of

The reporter spoke of the theory that such manifestations might be produced by an

"That is it," said Dr. Coues. "These forms are produced by what I may call the condensacomes palpaple and visible for a brief time. Theosophy, however, does offer proof of the life hereafter, but this proof does not lie in the scious individual entity, capable of sustaining the functions of thinking, feeling, remember-ing, and willing on a higher plane, just as the FAITH AND FACT.

"Then, if you can prove that, why do not clergymen co-operate with you?" asked THE

Dr. Coues' face lighted up with a smile. "Ah," he said, "that is the very point. The moment you prove the case the parson's occupation is gone. It passes from a question of faith to a matter of fact. When you prove a creed to be true you destroy it for all priestly parson asks you to accept on faith then become matters of fact, capable of proof, and the par-son has to give way to the scientist. In the phant combined the two—the scientist and the parson—in one person, but we have no men big his body, who knows nothing of the structure the Bible, to which some of the greatest minds of the world have given its proper esoteric in-terpretation. The old Jewish Qabbalah, and the interpretation given the New Testament by years of the Christian era before Constantine readings of these texts and records. For instance, take the story of Jonah and the whale, which is believed in and repeated day after day as a literal record of an actual vites worshiped Dagon, the fish god. Jonah was swallowed up by the great fish, or the fish god, and thrown up again. That is, the Nine-

"No church has a monopoly of truth, nor, indeed, of anything but the errors peculiar to itlocated in a room over the post-office at Fayette and North streets, and having received an answering signal, he announced that he was knowable. He is, I maintain, wrong, perhaps only in assuming that many thing uncertain refusal to accept that, as communication by electricity was are unknowable which any send that, as communication by electricity was are unknowable. So I prefer gnosticism to agnosticism, places the limit of research and belief at what he calls the unknowable which any perhaps only in assuming that many things are unknowable which any well informed theosophist has found to be sending the first message should be bestowed upon some one identified with the nation's progress. This suggestion met with approval, but none could think of a person whom his honor would conspicuously befit. Suddenly Wether ill cried out: "I have it! Mrs. Madison is in Washington, and she is just the person!"

That distinguished lady was sent for and in half an hour she arrived, duly excited, but with the heavenly, obliging smile she always wore. boundary that I object to, for it continually shifts in every individual with every new experience, and continually recedes before the evolution of the spiritual faculties of the human race as a whole, so when they say, for example, that Kant fixed forever the possibilities of human knowledge, I say he fixed them for nobody but himself." THEOSOPHY AND THE CHRISTIAN FAITH.

"How far," asked the reporter, "do the teachings of theosophy coincide with what are known as Christian teachings?"

"They are identical," replied Dr. Coues,
"with those of the greatest Christian mystics
and seers, but are widely at variance with the
platitudes which many misconceive to be the
truths of Christianity. For example, I think
that Saint Paul was one of the greatest theosophists of whom we have any record, and the
true interpretation of the few letters of his ex-

tant are of themselves an excellent theosophist treatise. But always and always, in the course of time, truth that starts from a true spiritual source becomes perverted, dis-torted and defiled by the credulity of the human minds through which it successively flows, and we must in all cases seek back to the source of the stream if we would find that which is pure and true. There are numbers of the ordinary doctrines and dogmas of Christian churches which have no basis of fact. They are the concessions of a wise priestcraft to the necessities of infirm humanity. As such they are valuable, indeed necessary, for the bulk of mankind. If I could destroy every Christian church to-morrow I would say 'no, let them be upheld; a reason and a necessity for them exists' but I would strive to make them less necessity. ists,' but I would strive to make them less necessary by improving the quality of human beings. The Christian scheme of salvation is a portion of the old doctrine of Karma, according to which each man must suffer exactly the consequences of his deeds, good or evil, and must work out his own salvation, without regard to fear of the wrath of a personal God, or without reliance upon the alleged divine character of

THE LAW OF KARMA. "What is the meaning of the Sanscrit word Karma, which you theosophists use so much?" asked THE STAR reporter. "It is Englished in many ways," said Dr.

Coues, "according to the different aspects of the case. You may call it, if you please, the principle of justice, according to which every man must suffer exactly the consequences of his own actions, through an intrinsic causality which subsists in those actions. In another sense it may be defined as merit or demerit, according to which a man realizes in his own person the effect of all his thoughts, words. and deeds. If you wish to personify Karma as a god, you may liken it to the old Greek idea of Nemesis, or fate, which was said to override and overrule even the decrees of Zeus, showing how deeply rooted in human nature is this idea of necessary retributive justice as the effect of a cause. The nearest the Christians seem to me to have got to the idea of Karma is when they talk of predestination or forcordination. You know per-fectly well that what you did yesterday, for better or worse, has, if only in the slightest degree, made you a different man to-day. other words, yesterday's Karma in little things is upon you to-day. So in great things and in the greatest things, and in the sum of things, will the results of this inevitable law of cause and effect be felt. Recollect that every known cause is the effect of an antecedent cause; that every effect becomes in turn the cause of something else; therefore every effect upon a man becomes an active cause within him to produce yet other and further effects. The causes of yesterday are the effects of to-day, these in turn to become the causes of to-morrow for each and every individual." REINCARNATION.

"What do theosophists mean," asked the reporter, "when they talk about reincarnation?" "To judge from what I read in the newspapers," said Dr. Coues, "I should say that ost of them mean to talk about something they know nothing about, just as they will go on and give you learned disquisitions on Nirvana. Exactly what the orthodox Buddhistic dogma of reincarnation is you can learn from any cate-chism of that faith. The notion that we have lived before in this world is a wide-spread one. The old Greek philosophy had a good deal to say about it under the name of Metempsychosis. A good deal has been preached against it, in later times, under the vulgar name transmigration of souls. Some logical basis for specula-tions respecting rebirth is found in the idea that that which is to continue forever or for an indefinite period must have already existed since the beginning or for an indefinite period. I can not imagine such a thing, as I suppose a fruman soul to be to have actually come into existence a few years ago, but rather to have had a being appropriate to its own nature from all time, as well as now having the same nature which may enable it to subsist for an indefinite time in the future. In other words, only that which has had no beginning can be supposed to have no end, and if there is any truth in the ordinary notions of the immortality of the soul, I suppose the soul to have been always immortal. This is the logical basis of the thought. Some ascertained facts of human experience may be getted at the control of the supposed to human experience may be possible to be to have no end. The suppose the soul to have been always immortal. This is the logical basis of the thought. Some ascertained facts of human experience may be possible to be to can not imagine such a thing, as I suppose a fruman soul to be to have actually come into existence a

view. I don't refer so much to those flashes of intuitions which some people have that previously existed and came into bodies, experiences with matter acting as a predeter-mining cause upon their present lives. It is simply carrying to its logical consequences the HANDSOME. out in each set of experiences with matterthat is to say in a given incarnation—that nature which had been already impressed

upon the soul by its previous experiences. Reincarnation is also a philosophical key to what orthodox naturalists call laws of heredity. MEN WHO MIGHT BE THEOSOPHISTS. "Yes," said the doctor, as he finished his cigarette, "there is a deep and vivid interest in the subject. It is even now stirring the thoughts and words of men in the pulpit who dare give utterance to their most honest thoughts. Prominent among these men of strong mind leading Unitarian clergyman of Boston; the Rev. R. Heber Newton, the equally prominent Episcopal clergyman of New York. be. It is better that they should remain in, and not forsake their pulpits, and bring their people and their churches up to them. There is another man who knew and spoke of these matters and he is now seeking to make a living by the precarious means of lecturing. man who will I believe accept the truths of theosophy is Robert G. Ingersoll. I say it because of his honesty, his intellectual hospitality. All that the doughty colonel requires is just to enlarge the boundary of his knowable

THE EVIL EYE. Peculiar Superstitions Still Held in Italy.

From the Saturday Review. Shortly after his election Pius IX, who was then adored by the Romans, and perhaps the best-loved man in Italy, was driving through the streets when he happened to glance upward at an open window at which a nurse was standing with a child. A few minutes afterward the nurse let the child drop and it was killed. No one thought the pope had wished this, but the fancy that he had the evil eye became universal and lasted till his death. In Carniola if you tell a mother that her baby is strong and large for its age, a farmer that his crops are looking three will spit at your feet to avert the omen, and, if you understand the custom, you will do the same as an act of powill do the same as an act of politeness. A person who wandered through upper Carniola and praised everything he saw would soon come to be considered the most malevolent of men. In Naples exactly the same feeling exists. The terms of endearment which mothers of the lower class use to their children, and the pet names they call them by, are often so indecent that it would be impossible to reproduce them in English and always so contemptuous that they would well-known habit of Neapolitans to offer a guest anything that he may praise has probably the same origin. It is, of course, now to a very large extent only a form of courtesy; but even now another feeling lurks behind, at least in a good many cases. Your host has been delighted by your admiration of his possessions; he would have been disappointed if it had not been so warmly expressed as it

classes. A person who is highly educated, very intelligent, and by no means prejudiced very intelligent, and by no means prejudiced in religious matters, was once asked whether the words acted as an evil charm or whether they merely foretold evil. The reply was, "I don't know; but I do know from experience that whenever anybody tells me I am looking well I fall ill within three days; and the more intimate I am with the person that says it the worse the illness is." There may be a connection between this superstition and that of the evil eye—we are inclined to think there is—but they must not be confounded, as one is often found in districts where the other is unknown.

John T. Abbott, United States minister to the republic of Colombia, and Wm. L. Scruggs, minister to Venezuela, sailed for their respec-tive posts of duty on the "Red D" line steamer Philadelphia from New York Thursday. THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED IN CONsequence of the storm until TUESDAY, MAY TWENTY-FIRST, 1889, same hour and place.
myl6-dts

6. W. RAY, Executor.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS AFTERNOON. TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 356 MCLEAN AVENUE, NEAR FOUR-AND-A-HALF AND N STREETS SOUTHWEST.

Ch TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY FOURTEENTH.
at SIX O'CLOCK, we will sell in front of the premised.

situated on McLean avenue, between 3d and 414 two-story Frame Dwelling, five rooms, cellar, water, and gas.

Terms: One-third cash; balance in one and two years, notes to bear interest six per cent from day of sale, and to be secured by fleed of trust on premises, or all cash, at option of purchaser. A deposit of \$100 at sale. Conveyancing, &c., at purchaser's cost, my9-d&ds

DUNCANSON BROS., Aucts.

**THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED IN CONsequence of the rain until SATURDAY, EIGHTEENTH
DAY OF MAY, at same hour and place.
my15-d&ds DUNCANSON BROS., Aucts. THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON HALF STREET. BETWEEN N AND O STREETS, SOUTHWEST,

On SATURDAY, MAY EIGHTEENTH, 1889, at FIVE O'CLOCK F. M., in front of the premises, I will sell part of lot 20, in square 653, being the south 65 feet, 5 inches on Half street southwest by a depth of 113 feet, 7 inches, with side alley 15 feet wide.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in six and twelve months with interest, and secured by a deed of trust on the property, or all cash at purchaser's option; all conveyancing and recording at cost of purchaser. A deposit of \$100 will be required at time of sale.

my11-d&ds

WALTER E. WILLIAMS & CO. Auctioneer.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING ON MARYLAND AVENUE, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH STREETS SOUTHWEST, AT AUCTION, NO. 617. On SATURDAY, MAY FIGHTEENTH, at SIX O'CLOCK P. M., we shall sell in front of the premises, Lot 44, of Thos. Galligan's subdivision: also Lot 6 in Dan'il Carroli's subdivision of square 462, having 45 feet front by about 88 feet deep to 25-foot alley, with improvement, consisting of a two-story frame dwelling.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

my15-d&ds VALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

DUNCANSON BROS. Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TRIANGULAR SQUARE BOUNDED BY GEORGIA AVENUE, G STREET. 16TH AND 17TH STREETS SOUTHEAST, CONTAINING 36252 SQUARE FEET.

By virtue of a deed of trust duly recorded in Liber No. 1227, folio 291, et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, we will sell in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY of MAY, A. D. 1889, at FIVE O'CLOCK P. M., the following described Real Estate, situated in the city of Washington. District of Columbia, to wit: All those certain pieces or parcels of land and premises known and distinguished as being all of orignal lots numbered one (1) and two (2), being all of square numbered as square south of square numbered one thousand and ninety-one (s. of sq. 1091), containing thirty-six thousand two hundred and fifty-two feet (36.252). more or less, together with all the improvements, ways, easements, rights, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Terms; One-third cash, balance in one, two, three, and four years, notes to bear interest from day of sale, payable semi-annually, and to be secured by deed of trust on premises sold or all cash, at option of purchaser; a deposit of \$200 on each lot required at time of sale; conveyancing, &c., at purchaser's cost. If terms of sale are not complied with in 10 days from day of sale, the trustees reserve the right to resell the property in default at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser after 5 days' public notice of such resale in some newspaper published in Washington, D. C. my6-d&ds JAMES F. HOOD.

Terms THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED IN CON-

THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED IN CON-sequence of the rain until SATURDAY, EIGHTEENTH DAY OF MAY, 1889, at same hour and place. By order of the Trustees. my15-d&ds DUNCANSON BROS., Aucts.

had 'been here before,' but I cannot explain the recognized inequalities and apparent injustices of human life so well on the theory that our souls begun to be when our bodies were conceived, as on that that our souls had previously existed and came into bodies.

Parties who desire first-class furniture would study their interest by giving this sale their attention. my17-dts THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

Under and by virtue of the last will of Peter Mc-Vary the undersigned executors will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF MAY, 1889, at HALF-PAST FIVE P. M., lot No. 17, square 586, improved by a 2-story frame house. Terms cash.

lefaulting purchaser.
SYLVESTER B. BOARMAN,
WILLIAM W. BOARMAN,
GEORGE W. STICKNEY, Auctioneer. my11-d&ds

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY OF FOURTEEN ACRES OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS, AT TENALLYTOWN, D. C. On TUESDAY, MAY FOURTEENTH, 1889, at FIVE O'CLOCK, I will sell on the premises, fronting on the Murdock Mill road and the Military road and immediately opposite the lands of Mrs. Patton and known as Dumblane and the Burroughs property. This property is improved by a nearly new frame dwelling, containing ten rooms, with dairy, washrooms, large stable, carriages, and corn-house, &c.

Terms: One-third cash; balance in two and three years, with notes bearing interest, and secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of \$200 will be required at the time of sale. All conveyancing and recording at the cost of purchaser.

myl-dis G. W. RAY, Executor.

AUCTION SALES. FUTURE DAYS.

WEEKS & CO., Auctioneers, 637 Louisiana avenua, Opposite City Post-Office.

GROCERY STOCK, &C., REMOVED TO OUR SALE ROOMS AND WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION MONDAY, MAY TWENTIETH, 1889, AT TEN O'CLOCK, O'CLOCK,
In part consisting of Soaps, Boxes Tobacco, 200
Box Cigars, all kinds, 20 doz. Table Sance, Coffee, Tea.
Starch, Hominy, Milk, Butter, Soda, Pipes, Brushes,
Flour, Blacking, Canned Goods, Preserves in wood and
glass, Three Coffee Mills, salt, Brooms, Meal, lot Tinware, Baskets, Glass Jars, Show Case and Confectionery, Cups and Saucers, Crockery, Counter Scales
Molasses, Oil Can and Measures.

200 pairs Ladies' and Gents' Shoes. PLENDID BUILDING LOT ON FOURTH
STREET, BETWEEN A AND B STREETS
SOUTHEAST, AT AUCTION.
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY TWENTYSECOND. AT FIVE O'CLOCK, in front of the premises, I shall sell part of lot 5 in square 818.
This lot fronts 28 22-100 feet by a depth of 52 54-100 feet on 4th street, between A and B streets s.e.; is one of the best locations east of the Capitol, and is suitable for two dwelling sites. Iron fence in front and free use of party wall accompany lot.
Terms: One-fourth cash; balance in six and twelve months, with notes bearing interest and secured by deed of trust on property sold, or all cash, at option of purchaser. \$100 deposit required at the time of sale. All conveyancing and recording at purchasher's cost.

WEEKS & CO., 6.7 La ave. B.w.,
my14-7t

RUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY. By virtue of a deed of trust to me, dated August 29, 1874, and of record in Liber No. 760, folio 157, one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, I will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on the TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF MAY, 1889, AT FIVE O'CLOCK P. M., the following real estate, situated in Washington, D. C., known as and being original lot numbered six (6), in square numbered six hundred and nine (609).

(600).

Terms of sale: Amount of indebtedness and expense of sale in cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest at six per cent from day of sale. \$50 deposi at sale. Conveyancing and recording at purchaser's my11-10t* JACOB K. UPTON, Trustee. ALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE OF 14TH ST., BETWEEN V AND W. No. 2114.

On WEDNESDAY, MAY TWENTY-SECOND, 1889, at HALF PAST FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., we shall sell in front of the premises lot 8, square 203, being 20 feet from by 120 feet deep, improved by brick store and stable.

stable.

Terms of sale.—Purchaser to assume note of \$1,000 due in six months, and \$2,000 due in about two years, with interest at 6 per cent; the balance in cash.

All conveyancing at purchaser's cost.
\$100 down on day of sale.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

my16-d&ds.

Auctioneers.

walter B. Williams & Co., my16-d&ds

Walter B. Williams & Co., auctioneers.

CHANCERY SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE SITUATED AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF TWENTY-SECOND AND D STREETS NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in equity cause 11684, on the 13th day of April, 1889, the undersigned, trustee, will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the respective premises, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF MAY, 1889, at the hours hereinaiter mentioned, the following parcels of real estate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia: lumbia:
At FIVE O'CLOCK P. M., sub lots 16 to 23, both inclusive, in square 84, each of said lots having a frontage of 17 feet on 22d street northwest by a deepth of 97 feet, to a public alley; and also sub lot 24, square 84, fronting 20 feet on 22d street, by 97 feet deep on At HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK P. M., sub lot 25,

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers. THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT DWELLING, FRONTING ON TENTH STREET, BETWEEN G AND H NORTHWEST, AT AUCTION (NO.

On MONDAY, MAY TWENTIETH, at SIX O'CLOCK On MONDAY, MAY TWENTIETH, at SIX O'CLOCK P. M., we shall sell in front of the premises, part lot No. 12, in square 345, having 19 feet 8 inches front, running back 100 feet, improved by a three-story and basement dwelling, 8 rooms.

Terms: One-fourth cash: balance in twelve and eighteen months, for notes bearing interest from day of sale, and secured by a deed of trust on property sold. All conveyancing, &c., at purchaser's cost. \$100 down on day of sale.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., my14-d&ds

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

TUNCANSON BROS., Auctionee

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ROAD STREET, NEAR WASHINGTON STREET, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

By virtue of a decree rendered in Equity Cause No. 11222, entitled Mary E. Bailey et vir va. Elizabeth G. Burroughs et al., the undersigned, Trustee, will offer for, sale at public suction, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF MAY, 1889, at FIVE O'CLOCK P. M., all that certain piece of unimproved real estate in "Cook Park" known as Lot No. 15, in Alexander Melville Bell's subdivision of part of square No. 112, in Georgetown, D. C. This lot contains about 9.534 square feet, has a frontage on Road street of about 61 feet and a depth of Park avenue of about 136 feet.

Terms: One-third cash, residue in two equal installments at one and two years, evidenced by purchaser's note bearing interest at the court per annum front

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

GEO. W. STICKNEY, Auctioneer, 936 F street. THURSDAY. THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF MAY, 1889, AT SIX O'CLOCK P. M., part of lot & square 525, fronting 20 feet on 3d street northwest by a depth of 93 feet 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches.

Terms made known at time of sale: A deposit of 6100 will be required.

GEO, W. STICKNEY.

my16-d&ds

Auctioneer.

TRUSTEIS SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
IN THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, BEING SMITH AND ELLIOTS, TRUSTEES,
SUBDIVISION OF THAT PORTION OF THE
ESTATE OF THE LATE COL, HENRY NAYLOL,
BEING ON THE EASTERN BRANCH OR ANACOSTIA RIVER, IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT
TO THE NEW BRIDGE, NEARLY COMPLETED,
ACROSS THE ANACOSTIA RIVER AND BY
THE WAY OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE EXTENDED, KNOWN AS "TWINING CITY."
By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the
District of Columbia, passed in cause of Nailor vs.
Nailor et al., No. 6327 in equity, we will offer at public sale on the premises, beginning on WEDNESDAY,
TWENTY-SECOND MAY. A. D. 1889, at HALFPAST FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., the various lots in the
subdivision of "Twining City" made by us as trustees
and recorded in Book No. 6 (County) at page 131, in
the surveyor's office of the District of Columbia.
Terms of sale: One-third, cash; balance in equal instalments at one and two years, notes to be given bearing 6 per cent interest from day of sale, payable semiannually, and to be secured by deed of trust on the
property sold, or all cash at option of purchaser. A deposit of \$25 on each lot will be required at time of
sale are not complied with in 10 days from day of
sale are not complied with in 10 days from day of
sale are not complied with in 10 days from day of
sale are not complied with to resell the property
in default at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser or purchasers, after five days' public notice of
such resale in some newsuaper published in Washington, D. C.

N. B.—Plats showing the subdivision can be obtained

ton, D. C.

N. B. Plats showing the subdivision can be obtained on application to the trustees or the auctioneers.

RICHARD SMITH,

505 D St. n.w.,

CHAS. A. ELLIOT,

406 5th st. n.w.

DUNCANSON BROS. Auctioneers, myl.4,7,9,11.14.16&d&ds

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Dramatic Action, at 1317 1-3th st, n.w. d31-6m

MEDICAL, &c.

my16-1m*

READ AND BE WISE—DR. BROTHERS, 906 B ST. s.w., appeared before me and made oath that he is the Oldest Established Expert Specialist in this city, and will guarantee a cure in all cases of private diseases of men and furnish medicine, or no charge; consultation and advice free at any hour of the day. Subscribed and sworn before me by Dr. BROTHERS, SAMUEL C. MILLS, a Notary Public, in and for the District of Columbia, this third day of July, 1885.

ADIES WHO REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN Dr. WILSON, 1105 Park Place n.e., bet. B and C. 11th and 12th sts. n.e. Ladies only. Remedy. \$5. my14-1w

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